

The Status of Women in Wisconsin Counties

A Research Blueprint



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This Wisconsin Research Blueprint provides step-by-step directions to collect the information needed to develop a report on the status of women in any Wisconsin county. The Wisconsin Blueprint uses U.S. Census tables and other datasets to assist advocates in creating county-specific profiles of area women compared to each other by racial and ethnic group, as well as compared to women statewide and nationally, and to men. The format of the WI Blueprint is designed to provide easy comparisons to the statewide 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report. This Blueprint is built on the Institute for Women's Policy Research's publication: "The Status of Women in Your County: A Community Research Tool." Special thanks to the Institute for Women's Policy Research for allowing liberal use of its Community Research Tool in producing this Wisconsin-specific research blueprint.

The Status of Women in the States Series

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) – a national public policy research organization in Washington, DC – produces a report series entitled, "The Status of Women in the States." These reports have three main goals: 1) to analyze and disseminate information about women's progress in achieving rights and opportunities; 2) to identify and measure the remaining barriers to equality; and 3) to provide baseline measures and a continuing monitor of women's progress.

Statewide reports on the Status of Women in Wisconsin were published in 2002 and 2004, co-published by the Women's Fund of Greater Milwaukee. These reports collected in one place, for the first time, basic statistics about the social, economic and physical health of Wisconsin women. As a result, these reports have become the framework for benchmarking women's progress and encouraging policy changes to remove barriers to women's social and economic progress and advance the status of women in Wisconsin.

Why Create a County-Specific Report on the Status of Women?

A county-specific report would provide a new framework for analyzing and responding to the status of area women, establish benchmarks to compare neighboring counties and paint a clearer picture of comparative barriers and concerns in communities across the state. Local demographics may be hidden within broader statewide averages creating a "masking" effect where facts and figures about women in local communities are averaged into a broader statewide perspective. Better data on the status of women in local and regional areas will turn up the volume on conversations about strengths and challenges and give policy makers, service providers, and the public the information they need to identify, address and target the key issues facing area women and their families.

With this in mind, IWPR published a "community research toolkit" to assist local groups in developing parallel reports on the status of women at the county level. This Blueprint tailors the IWPR toolkit to emphasize providing data broken down by race and ethnicity in the same format as in the 2004 Wisconsin (statewide) report and provides links for easy comparisons between the statewide report and county-level findings.

Getting Started with the WI Blueprint

This Blueprint provides 33 questions in five categories – Demographic Information, Political Participation, Employment and Earnings, Social and Economic Autonomy, and Health and Well-Being, including specific information on where to find data and statistics for each question.

Demographic information and social and economic statistics are available through easily accessible tables from the U.S. Census Department's online American FactFinder tool. Data on women's health and political participation will require contacting county and state offices and perhaps other organizations to search out the availability of local data.

The 33 questions provided in the Blueprint should not be considered comprehensive, but only a broad cross-cutting set of indicators. Additional questions may be added to correspond to the unique demographics of each county. However, caution is urged that a balance be struck between being inclusive of topics and issues and the risk of making the data collection task overwhelming. Researchers are urged to limit the scope of their initial effort to keep the task doable.

Data Tables and Bullets: For each question, construct a table reporting the results. To keep the initial analysis simple, each table can be accompanied by a few (two to five) bullet points outlining the main findings, and a graph or chart may be added if it helps illustrate the data (but is not necessary).

Comparisons: It is recommended that each data table provide a column for the County, Wisconsin (statewide data), and United States (national data) and rows for each racial/ethnic group and total population (see Sample Table Format below). For most of the questions, WI (statewide) and US (national) data are already reported in the 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report and only need to be transcribed. In some cases, it may be useful to compare data for women to data for men (e.g., Median Income data) and in addition to comparing women to each other by racial and ethnic group.

Executive Summary & Fact Sheets: Key findings across the report may be summarized in a short – one to two page – executive summary. It may also be useful to create shorter Fact Sheets that can be easily updated and quickly communicate key findings.

Note that the Wisconsin Blueprint only assists with the data collection portion of developing a status report and in making links directly to the 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report. The IWPR Community Research Tool also provides a range of information and resources for developing policy recommendations, providing outreach and organizing report dissemination. It is important to incorporate these outreach features in efforts to develop county and other regional status reports.

For additional information on this Status of Women in WI Counties Research Blueprint, contact the Wisconsin Women's Council by email at womenscouncil@wisconsin.gov or by phone at (608) 266-2219.

Sample Table Format Example:

Percent of Women (Age 16 and Older) Living Above the Poverty Line in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin and U.S., by Race and Ethnicity, 1999, Decennial Census

Race & Ethnicity	Milwaukee County	Wisconsin	United States
All Women	x %	91.0%	87.4%
White	x %	92.8%	91.0%
African American	x %	69.8%	75.9%
Hispanic	x %	79.1%	77.5%
Asian American	x %	83.9%	87.6%
Native American	x %	80.1%	75.0%
Other / Two or More	x %	86.0%	82.5%

- Nationally, in Wisconsin [and in Milwaukee County], women of color of all races and ethnicities are more likely to live in poverty than white women.
- In Wisconsin, patterns of poverty among women of color differ somewhat from national trends. Statewide, white women are the most likely to live above poverty (92.8%), while African American women are the least likely (69.8%) – this equates to nearly one-third of Wisconsin's African American women over age 16 living below the poverty level. Nationally, Native American women are least likely to live above poverty (75%)
- In Wisconsin, white women, Hispanic women and Native American women are more likely to live above poverty than their national counterparts, while Asian American and African American women are less likely to live above poverty than theirs.
- In Milwaukee County ...

HOW TO USE THE AMERICAN FACTFINDER

All of the Census tables referenced in this research tool are accessed through the U.S. Census American FactFinder web site.

1. American FactFinder main page: <http://factfinder.census.gov>
2. Click on the Data Sets button on the left-hand side of the page.
3. Select Census 2000 Summary File 4 and choose the Detailed Tables option.
4. Using the drop-down menu, select County as the geographic type. Then select Wisconsin and then select Your County. Click Add after selecting Your County. Then click Next.
5. Use the scroll bar to find the table you are seeking by number (e.g., PCT 3, Sex by Age). Click Add. Then click Next.
6. Selecting racial/ethnic groups can be tricky. To include Hispanic/Latino as a separate group it is important to ensure that in selecting other races that they do not include Hispanic/Latino so there is no double counting. From the list of racial/ethnic groups:

Scroll almost to the end of the list and select Hispanic or Latino (of any race). Click Add.

Continue scrolling down to the category "Not Hispanic or Latino".

Select White alone. Click Add
Select Black alone. Click Add
Select AIAN alone. Click Add
Select Asian alone. Click Add
Select Some Other Race Alone. Click Add
Select Two or more races. Click Add

Once all the racial/ethnic groups are added, click Show Results

The result will be provided in a series of tables, one for each racial/ethnic group added, plus one for total population. These tables can be downloaded or copied and pasted into database software such as Excel and/or printed.

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

From IWPR: This set of questions will lead you to some basic demographic data on women in the county from the 2000 U.S. Census. Demographic information is important because it presents a profile of the state's female population and can be used to provide insight on the other topics covered in this tool. These data can also help target programs and advocacy efforts. Basic demographic data for the county include the percentage of the population that is female, the racial/ethnic makeup of the female population, the age of the female population, the percent of women with a disability, the marital status of women in the county and the types of family households that comprise the community.

Where possible for each response provide total women and breakdown for women by race/ethnicity. Include Hispanic (all races), White*, African American*, Native American*, Asian American*, some other race*, and two or more races* (*race alone, not Hispanic/Latino). See the FactFinder instructions on page 4.

Q(D1): What proportion of the county's population are women (by race/ethnicity)?

A(D1): $(\text{Number of Women in County} / \text{Total Population in County}) \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 3, Sex by Age; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 1, pg 49.

Q(D2): What is the median age of women in the county?

A(D2): Age =

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 4, Median Age by Sex; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 1, pg 50.

Q(D3): What percent of women in the county have a disability?

A(D3): $(\text{Number of Women Aged 21 to 64 in County with a Disability} / \text{Total Number of Women Aged 21 to 64 in County}) \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 69, Sex by Age by Type of Disability for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Older; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 1, pg 50

Q(D4): What percent of women in the county are never married, widowed, divorced or now married?

A(D4): (Number of Women Aged 15 and Older in County Who Are Never Married, Widowed, Divorced, or Now Married / Total Number of Women Aged 15 and Older in County) x 100 = ____%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 35, Sex by Marital Status for the Population 15 Years and Over; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 3, pg 52.

Q(D5): Among family households in the county, what percent of family households are married couple families, female householder families and male householder families?

A(D5):

a. ((Married Couple Family with own children under 18 years + Married Couple Family no own children under 18 years) / Total Family Households) x 100 = ____ %

b. ((Female Householder Family with own children under 18 years + Female Householder Family no own children under 18 years) / Total Family Households) x 100 = ____ %

c. ((Male Householder Family with own children under 18 years + Male Householder Family no own children under 18 years) / Total Family Households) x 100 = ____ %

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 10, Household size by Household type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 3, pg 52.

Q(D6): What percent of family households in the county are single mother households with own minor children?

A(D6): (Female householder with own children under age 18 / Total Family Households) x 100 = ____ %

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 10, Household size by Household type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 4, pg 52.

Q(D7): What percent of the county's population resides in urban versus rural areas?

A(D7): % Urban = (Population Urban / Total Population) x 100 = ____ %

% Rural = (Population Rural / Total Population) x 100 = ____ %

Note: It does not appear that these data are available by gender at the county level, but only for the total county population, but can be broken out by race/ethnicity.

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT2, Urban and Rural; WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Appendix Table 1, pg 50 (reported as Proportion of Women Living in Metropolitan Areas).

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

From IWPR: Political participation allows women to influence policies that affect their lives. By voting, running for office, and taking advantage of other avenues of participation, women can make their concerns, experiences and priorities visible in policy decisions. This section discusses data on several aspects of women's involvement in the political process: female elected representation, women's county institutional resources, and women's voter registration and turnout.

Note that these data are probably not readily available by race/ethnicity, but only in totals for women countywide.

Q(P1): What percent of the county officeholders are women?

A(P1): (Number of Female County Officeholders/Total Number of County Officeholders) x 100 = ____%

Tips: County offices should include: County Clerk, County Board of Supervisors, District Attorney, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, and County Register of Deeds. Some counties may also have an elected county executive or appointed county administrator. In addition to county offices, it may be useful to look at office holders across levels of government in a county to see where women are most and least represented (school boards, municipalities, towns, counties, and statewide senate and assembly offices, rural versus urban areas, etc.). Where appropriate, recognize Tribal leaders that represent Native American populations in counties.

Sources: 1) Information on local elections and office holders can usually be found through the County Clerk's Office. Many counties also publish directories of elected officials. Wisconsin Counties Associations provides links to county web sites: www.wicounties.org (select "County Directory").

2) Progressive Majority Wisconsin maintains a database of all elected officials in Wisconsin. These data include the office held and are coded for gender of the office holder. Lists of elected officials in a specific county, municipality, or office can be purchased from Progressive Majority. www.progressivewisconsin.org/.

3). WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 2, pg. 10 (reported for statewide and federal offices).

Q(P2): Does the county have a task force or commission focused on the status of women?

A(P2): Yes or No

Source: County government web site or check with county executive or administrator's office. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 3, pg. 10.

Q(P3): What percent of women in the county registered to vote in the last national election?

A(P3): $(\text{Number of Women Aged 18 and Older Who Registered to Vote} / \text{Total Number of Women Aged 18 and Older in County}) \times 100 = \text{___}\%$

Sources: 1) You may be able to find information on registered voters from the County Clerk, local Election Commission (if there is one) or the League of Women Voters.

2) Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 3 (total women aged 18 and older in the county)

3) WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 1, pg. 9.

Q(P4): What percent of women in the county voted in the last national general election?

A(P4): $(\text{Number of Women Aged 18 and Older Who Voted} / \text{Total Number of Women Aged 18 and Older in County}) \times 100 = \text{___}\%$

Sources: Data on registered voters may be available from the County Clerk, local Election Commission (if there is one) or the League of Women Voters. For total women, see Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 3 (total women aged 18 and older in the county). WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 1, pg. 9.

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

From IWPR: Because earnings are the largest component of income for most families, earnings and economic well-being are closely linked. Ensuring women's economic rights includes improving access to employment, eliminating occupational segregation and employment discrimination, and helping men and women balance work and family responsibilities. This section directs you to data on several aspects of women's economic status: women's earnings, the female/male earnings ratio, women's labor force participation, and the percent of women who are employed in professional or managerial occupations.

Where possible for each response provide total women and breakdown for women by race/ethnicity. Include Hispanic (all races), White*, African American*, Native American*, Asian American*, some other race*, and two or more races*. (*race alone, not Hispanic/Latino) See the FactFinder instructions on page 4.

Q(E1): What are the median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers in the county?

A(E1): \$ _____

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 139, Median Earnings in 1999 (dollars) by Work Experience in 1999 by Sex for the Population 16 Years and Over with Earnings in 1999. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Figure 1, page 15 and Table 4, page 16.

Q(E2): What is the ratio of women's to men's earnings in the county for full-time, full-year workers? What is the wage gap?

A(E2): Wage Ratio: (Women's Median Annual Earnings/Men's Median Annual Earnings) x 100 = ____ % Wage Gap: 100 – Wage Ratio = ____ %

Source: See above for median annual earnings. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 5, pg. 17.

Q(E3): What is the median annual income in the county for families with children under age 18 by household type, including total, married-couple household and female headed household?

- A(E3): a. Median Family Income in 1999 = \$ ____
b. Median Family Income in 1999 for Married Couple Family with Own Children Under 18 Years = \$ ____
c. Median Family Income in 1999 for Female Householder with Own Children Under 18 Years = \$ ____

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 123, Median Family Income in 1999 (Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years

Q(E4): What percent of women in the county participate in the labor force?

A(E4): (Number of Women Aged 16 and Older Who Are Employed or Looking for Work / Total Number of Women Age 16 and Older) x 100 = ____%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 79: Sex by Age by Employment Status for the Population 16 Years and Older. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 6, pg. 18.

Q(E5) What percent of women with children in the county participate in the labor force, including: a) related children under age 18 and b) related children under age 6.

A(E5):

- a. (Number of Women with Children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years in the labor force / Total Women with Children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years) x 100 = ____%
- b. (Number of Women with Children under 6 years only / Total Women with Children under 6 years) x 100 = ____%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 80, Presence of Own Children under 18 Years by Age of Own Children by Employment Status for Females 16 Years and Over. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 7, pg. 19.

Q(E6): What percent of women in the county are employment in management, professional and related occupations?

A(E6): (Number of Women Aged 16 and Older Employed in Management, Professional, and Related Occupations / Total Number of Employed Women Aged 16 and Older) x 100
= ____%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 86, Sex by Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Figure 3, pg. 19.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Wisconsin Women's Networks Self-Sufficiency Standard

<http://www.wiwomensnetwork.org/selfsuffstd.html>

The Self-Sufficiency Standard goes beyond "poverty guidelines" to measure how much income is actually needed for a family of a given composition in a given place to adequately meet their basic needs (housing, child care, transportation, health care, etc.), without public or private assistance. The Women's Network has calculated the standard for each Wisconsin county. Consider comparing the self-sufficiency standard for the county to the county's median income for women and median income by family type statistics. See questions E2 and E3 above. Note, however, the limitation of this comparison in that the Census median income figures are based on 1999 data, while the Sufficiency Standard is based on 2004 expense and cost of living figures.

Federal Poverty Guidelines (source: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>)

2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines

Persons in Family or Household	48 Contiguous States and D.C.	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$ 9,800	\$12,250	\$11,270
2	13,200	16,500	15,180
3	16,600	20,750	19,090
4	20,000	25,000	23,000
5	23,400	29,250	26,910
6	26,800	33,500	30,820
7	30,200	37,750	34,730
8	33,600	42,000	38,640
For each additional person, add	3,400	4,250	3,910

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

From IWPR: While labor force participation and earnings are critical to women's financial security, many additional resources and opportunities affect women's ability to act independently, exercise choice, and control their lives. This section highlights several topics important to women's social and economic autonomy: poverty, health insurance coverage, educational attainment, and business ownership.

Where possible for each response provide total women and breakdown for women by race/ethnicity. Include Hispanic (all races), White*, African American*, Native American*, Asian American*, some other race*, and two or more races*.
(*race alone, not Hispanic/Latino) See the FactFinder instructions on page 4.

Q(S1): What percent of women, age 16 and over, in the county live at or above the poverty line?

A(S1): $(\text{Number of Women Age 16 and Older Living at or Above the Poverty Line} / \text{Total Number of Women in County}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 142, Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age.
WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 10, pg. 26.

Q(S2): What percent of families in the county live below the poverty line, by family type for married couple family and female householder family.

A(S2):

a. $(\text{Number with income in 1999 below poverty level under 65 years in married couple family households} / \text{total married couple family households}) \times 100 = __\%$

b. $(\text{a. (Number with income in 1999 below poverty level under 65 years in female householder families} / \text{Total female householder families}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 143, Poverty Status in 1999 by Age by Household Type. See Q(b4) for data on household types. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Figure 6, pg. 25 and Figure 7, page 26.

Q(S3): What percent of women in the county have health insurance?

A(S3): $(\text{Number of women with health insurance} / \text{Total number of women}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates provides health insurance data for the whole county population but not by gender or race, see:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html>.

Select: Data

Select: Create Tables for 2000: County & State Estimates

Using the drop down menu select: Wisconsin Click: Continue

Using the drop down menu select: Your County

Check the Box: All Ages Click: Display Data

WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 8, pg. 23.

Q(S4): What percent of businesses in the county are owned by women?

A(S4): $(\text{Firms (number) Women} / \text{Firms (number) Universe (all Firms)}) \times 100 = __\%$

Note: Current data is found in a U.S. Census 1997 report on women and business ownership (see below). There is new data coming out from the Census bureau of women's business ownership (check with the WI Women's Council for updates).

WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 9, pg. 24.

For the 1997 Census women-owned business figures:

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/mwb97/us/us.html>

From the drop down menu (upper right) select State: Wisconsin Click: Go

From the drop down menu (upper right) select County: Your County Click: Go

Q(S5): What percent of women in the county have completed 4 or more years of college?

A(S5): $(\text{Number of Women Aged 25 and Over with Four Years of College or More} / \text{Total Number of Women Aged 25 and Older}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 64, Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Figure 5, pg. 24.

Q(S6): What percent of women in the county aged 25 to 44 Years Do Not Have a High School Diploma or High School Equivalency?

A(S6): $((\text{Total for Female age 25-34 with less than HS Diploma or Equivalency} + \text{Total for Female age 35-44 with less than HS Diploma or Equivalency}) / (\text{Number of Women Age 25-34} + \text{Number of Women Age 35-44})) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 65, Sex by Age by Educational Attainment for the Population 18 Years and Over. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 2, pg. 10 (reported for statewide offices). WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Figure 4, pg. 24.

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

From IWPR: Health is a crucial factor in women's overall status. Health problems can seriously impair women's quality of life, as well as their ability to care for themselves and their families. Women's overall health status is closely connected to many of the other indicators in this tool, including women's poverty status, access to health insurance, and reproductive health. Women's health and well-being can be measured by many indicators, including mortality from heart disease, mortality or incidence rates from lung cancer and breast cancer, incidence of diabetes and AIDS, mortality from suicide, access to prenatal care and related issues of low-birth-weight infants and infant mortality.

Where possible for each response provide total women and breakdown for women by race/ethnicity. Include Hispanic (all races), White*, African American*, Native American*, Asian American*, some other race*, and two or more races*.
(*race alone, not Hispanic/Latino) See the FactFinder instructions on page 4.

Note: These data are not generally available through U.S. Census tools. Data may be sought from County and State Public Health Departments or the State Department of Vital Statistics. See also, Wisconsin Women's Health Foundation (www.wwhf.org). In reporting results, include the source of the data (e.g., Milwaukee County Health Department) and the year the data reflect (e.g., low birth weight babies born in 2003).

Q(H1): What is women's mortality rate from heart disease in the county?

A(H1): ____ deaths from heart disease per 100,000 women.

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 12, pg. 39.

Q(H2): What is women's mortality rate from lung cancer in the county?

A(H2): ____ deaths from lung cancer per 100,000 women.

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 12, pg. 39.

Q(H3): What is women's mortality rate from breast cancer in the county?

A(H3): ____ deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women.

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 12, pg. 39.

Q(H4): What percent of women aged 18 and over in the county have diabetes?

A(H4): (Number of Women Age 18 and Over Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Diabetes/Total Number of Women Age 18 and Over) x 100 = ____ %

Source: For total women, see Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 3, Sex by Age (calculate total women aged 18 and older in the county). WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 12, pg. 39.

Q(H5): Do women in the County have access to a full-range of reproductive health care, including contraception and abortion services?

A(H5): Yes or No

Source: One source of information is the Planned Parenthood of WI Clinic Finder: www.ppwi.org/healthcare/medicalservices/findahealthcenter/wereintheneighborhood.aspx. WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Chart 3, page 29.

Q(H6): What is the average annual incidence rate of AIDS among women aged 13 and older in the county?

A(H6): ____ per 100,000 women.

Source: For total women, see Census 2000, Summary File 4: PCT 3, Sex by Age (calculate total women aged 13 and older in the county). WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 12, pg. 39.

Q(H7): What is women's average annual mortality rate from suicide in the county?

A(H7): ____ deaths from suicide per 100,000 women.

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Chart 4, pg. 37.

Q(H8): What is the infant mortality rate in the county?

A(H8): ____ deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births.

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 11, pg. 31.

Q(H9): What percent of babies born in the county are low-birth-weight babies (less than 5 lbs, 8 oz.)?

A(H9): $(\text{Number of low-birth-weight babies} / \text{Total number of babies born in county}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 11, pg. 31.

Q(H10): What percent of mothers in the county begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy?

A(H10): $(\text{Number of women who begin prenatal care in first trimester} / \text{Total number of pregnancies}) \times 100 = __\%$

Source: WI & US Data: 2004 Status of Women in Wisconsin Report, Table 11, pg. 31.

The Wisconsin Women's Council would like to publish your County Status of Women Report on our web site! Please let us know if you have a county status of women report initiative going in your community and share your results with us to spread the word and help inspire similar efforts in communities around the state. Contact us by email at womenscouncil@wisconsin.gov or by phone at (608) 266-2219.

**For More Information and Resources on
Creating a Status of Women Report for Your County:**

Wisconsin Women = Prosperity

Marsha Block, Executive Director

<http://www.wiwep.org>

Phone: (414) 305-7042

Wisconsin Women's Council

Christine Lidbury, Executive Director

<http://www.womenscouncil.wi.gov>

Phone: (608) 266-2219

Women's Fund of Greater Milwaukee

Elaine Maly, Director

<http://www.womensfund.com/>

Phone: (414) 290-7350

**For More Information about IWPR's Status of Women in
the States Project, including online report access, see:**

Institute for Women's Policy Research

<http://www.iwpr.org>

IWPR's "The Status of Women in Your County:
A Community Research Tool"

http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Michigan_Toolkit.pdf

For an excellent example of detailed reporting broken out by
racial and ethnic groups, see also: "Women's Economic Status
in the States: Wide Disparities by Race, Ethnicity and Region"

<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/R260.pdf>